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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

W E E K L Y B U L L E T I N

For Period

24 August - 30 August

1947

Number 35

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SECTION I

WELFARE DIVISION

Public Assistance

Prefectural Public Assistance Report for July 1947.

Prefecture	Total No. of Persons in Institutions	Total No. Persons non-institutional	Total Assist- ance - cash	Cost of Assist- ance in kind
Aichi*	6,447	91,592	7,937,638	
Akita*	1,253	51,734	3,664,978	
Aomori*	1,565	40,635	4,085,521	9,391
Chiba*	2,935	37,456	3,003,712	67,462
Ehime	744	41,028	3,707,747	2,765,250
Fukui	4,430	62,718	3,008,330	521,449
Fukuoka*	884	128,643	5,838,101	2,305,776
Fukushima*	1,059	76,480	5,963,558	29,667
Gifu*	812	60,672	4,487,672	1,432,392
Gumma*	522	51,482	4,316,260	51,854
Hiroshima*	2,032	46,105	4,910,383	960,064
Hokkaido	8,812	73,225	8,184,617	678,745
Hyogo	5,250	104,433	11,470,816	
Ibaraki	1,425	53,325	3,539,917	174,062
Ishikawa	1,676	32,762	4,100,576	115,064
Iwate*	146	51,099	3,457,685	60,217
Kagawa*	4,321	26,585	2,616,427	185,891
Kagoshima*	1,369	124,305	6,762,963	6,804,613
Kanagawa	4,938	45,154	6,655,709	131,000
Kochi*	367	26,293	2,772,756	1,270,291
Kumamoto	1,541	45,116	3,381,827	254,684
Kyoto	3,235	54,874	7,736,856	544,689
Mie*	572	39,008	4,414,595	357,651
Miyagi*	757	56,973	3,474,215	206,239
Miyazaki*	1,036	37,284	2,987,447	416,435
Nagano	923	79,479	6,613,847	13,112
Nagasaki	501	51,738	4,634,946	
Nara	397	25,309	2,406,565	3,725
Niigata	10,429	79,278	5,894,932	374,087
Oita*	2,034	25,134	2,330,350	293,884
Okayama	1,093	46,901	4,044,731	147,934
Osaka*	6,953	90,432	13,883,241	
Saga*	1,081	58,966	3,315,700	1,962,318
Saitama*	997	53,789	5,004,551	
Shiga*	273	33,710	2,444,388	448,755
Shimane	8,922	28,522	2,555,456	
Shizuoka*	4,826	53,370	5,114,347	999,627
Tochigi*	458	7,897	2,657,807	29,595
Tokushima	427	33,794	2,553,627	164,442
Tottori	655	26,616	2,728,837	59,171
Tokyo*	23,646	147,484	25,107,421	171,130
Toyama*	1,093	42,061	4,538,273	51,205
Wakayama	209	34,213	3,385,172	125,470
Yamagata*	601	55,082	5,932,862	41,110
Yamaguchi	6,709	40,239	4,051,359	1,387,728
Yamanashi	220	22,968	2,180,487	

*Decrease over preceding month.

The Ministry of Welfare submitted the following totals on Public Assistance for the month of July. Totals for June 1947 and July 1946 are shown for purposes of comparison.

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July 1947

June 1947

July 1946

No. of persons assisted not
in institutions

2,525,963

2,615,884

No. of persons assisted in
institutions

130,575

131,628

Total Assisted

2,656,538

2,747,512

2,178,159

Cash Grants

¥234,359,213

¥213,863,215

Grants in kind - cost

25,445,029

20,470,570

Total Grants

¥259,804,242

¥234,333,785

¥47,632,577

Disaster Relief Law

The National Disaster Law for Japan has been approved by the Cabinet and is now before the Diet.

Minsei-iin

The Minsei-iin system of welfare administration in Japan is one of the most interesting and important phases of the entire welfare program. The Minsei-iin are officials responsible for carrying out the provisions of the Daily Life Security Law and to insure that eligible persons in the community receive benefits to which they are entitled. Formerly there was a Homen-iin system which was established in Japan about 30 years ago. The translation of these terms Homen-iin and Minsei-iin has caused some confusion and are rather difficult to accurately express in English. Frequently Homen-iin is translated as block committeemen since it has the idea of volunteer welfare worker who is responsible for providing aid within a designated area or block. The newer term Minsei-iin may be literally translated as Peoples Life Committeeman. The purpose of changing the term was apparently to indicate that a new system of welfare administration was being established.

The most recent figures indicate that there are approximately 123,000 Minsei-iin in Japan of which 12,000 or approximately 10% are women. With the establishment of the Minsei-iin system the number of Minsei-iin has been gradually increased. Studies have been made to determine the formal education, age and occupation of the Minsei-iin. These figures have been tabulated as of 31 December 1946. This analysis indicates that 60% of the Minsei-iin have primary school education, 30% middle school, while about 10% are college and university graduates. Analysis of age of Minsei-iin indicates that they are older persons usually: 36% of the total are in the age group 50 to 59; 31% are from 40 to 49; 17% are from 60 to 69; 1% are seventy years of age or older. This means that only 15% of the total are under the age of forty.

Analysis of the occupations of Minsei-iin indicates that about 50% hold some other public office in addition to acting as Minsei-iin although public office may not be the primary occupation. Many of the Minsei-iin are members of prefecture, city, town and village assemblies or officials of towns and villages. About one-half of the Minsei-iin report that farming is their primary occupation, while 10% are merchants. The remaining Minsei-iin are fairly evenly divided among other occupations. Various reports submitted show that less than one-third, about 30% of the present Minsei-iin have had previous experience as Homen-iin.

Community Welfare Fund Raising

Recent studies of private welfare agencies and their operations, indicates that increasing difficulties are being experienced by them in continuing the maintenance and operation of their facilities.

This situation is due in part to the disappearance of sources of private donations made by the Zaibatsu, Imperial Family and the Government in the form of gifts, grants and subsidies. The legal limitations surrounding governmental

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subsidies and the break-up of the great monied "family" companies plus the freezing of certain accounts has resulted in a sharp drop, in many cases to zero, in the private income formerly received by private welfare agencies.

To offset this drop in large gifts and grants, a nation-wide effort will be made in the winter of 1947-48 to raise by voluntary contributions and solicitations, a sufficient community fund in each prefecture to carry on approved private agency enterprises and welfare programs.

SECTION II

VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Bureau of Animal Industry) reported the following new outbreaks of animal diseases during the period 24-30 August 1947:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of cases</u>
Shizuoka	Swine Erysipelas	3
Tokyo	Swine Cholera	1
Kochi	Swine Cholera	2
Kochi	Equine Encephalomyelitis	18

SECTION III

NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Demonstration School of Nursing

Miss Suzu Iuzuka has been appointed Director of Central Red Cross Hospital, School of Nursing.

SECTION IV

SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

A shipment of DDT products which included spraying and dusting equipment, was made to the Ryukyus from Japan, 25 August, to meet an emergency requirement for insect control supplies and equipment, pending arrival of items scheduled on the regular import program.

Visit was made by supply representatives to a prefecture which claimed hospitals and doctors were not receiving alcohol, sulfa drugs or x-ray film. After checking with the prefectural and medicine distributing company officials, it was found that that stocks of alcohol, both American and Japanese produced, were distributed at a recent date. U.S. produced sulfathiazole and sulfadiazine had been available for over one month but a number of doctors and hospitals had not called for their allocations. X-ray films in the amounts necessary to meet requirements were available but the responsible official only procured half the amount needed due to failure to contact all supply sources.

Close liaison must be maintained with the prefectural officials in charge of medical supply distribution and the local wholesalers in order to have full knowledge of supplies distributed and amounts available for distribution.

The Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, reported that 3,375 kgs. of former Japanese Navy canned biscuits and 9,201 kgs. of canned food were discovered in Aomori Ken and have been allocated for distribution in Hokkaido.

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Distribution of insect-spraying equipment for the week 11-17 August amounted to 3,653 pieces.

Prefecture	DDT Hand Duster	Knapsack Sprayer AD2	Knapsack Sprayer AD3	Hand Sprayer AD4
Hiroshima	1184			
Okayama	984			
Yamaguchi			100	
Saga				580
Kagoshima				480
Nagano		30		25
Miyagi		270		
Totals	2168	300	100	1085

Production

Releases of the following DDT products and typhus vaccine were approved for the period 24-30 August 1947.

Prefecture	10% DDT Dust	5% DDT Residual Effect Spray	Typhus Vaccine
Yamanashi		1,000 gals.	
Shiga	500 lbs.	500 gals.	
Okayama	8,000 lbs.	600 gals.	
Tokushima		3,000 gals.	
Kochi		300 gals.	
Kagoshima		2,630 gals.	
Kyoto	42,000 lbs.	26,280 gals.	
Kyoto (Ministry of Justice)	1,500 lbs.		
Fukui	2,200 lbs.		
Hakodate Quar. Station	15,130 lbs.	500 gals.	
Maizuru Quar. Station	2,165 lbs.	50 gals.	
Sasebo Quar. Station	2,240 lbs.	660 gals.	
Ujina Quar. Station	1,280 lbs.	100 gals.	
Osaka	20,000 lbs.	24,180 gals.	
Fukushima	3,980 lbs.	500 gals.	
Niigata	20,000 lbs.		
Ministry of Agriculture	5,370 lbs.	1,310 gals.	
Total	124,365 lbs.	61,610 gals.	--

Mixing of DDT products from American furnished DDT concentrate continued according to plan. A total of 3,815,405 lbs. of 10% DDT Dust and 339,984 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, kerosene base, represents stocks in wholesale warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 23 August.

The 20th weekly report of production of DDT dusters and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control program for 1947 indicates the following data:

	Total to date 16 Aug.	No. Mfgd. 17-23 August	Total to date 23 Aug.	Total Shipped to date 23 Aug.	Balance	
					On Hand	To be Mfgd.
DDT Dusters	49,546	950	50,946	38,090	12,406	39,504
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gal. cap.	34,223	3,870	38,093	12,164	25,929	-
Sprayer, Pump-type semi-automatic	22,708	-	22,708	8,513	14,155	-
Sprayer, hand type 1/2 gal. capacity	36,610	1,000	37,610	19,647	17,963	-
Total	143,087	5,820	148,907	78,414	70,493	39,504

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The manufacturing quota for the sprayer, hand type 1/2 gallon capacity was completed during this reporting period. With the quotas completed for the three types of sprayers, only the DDT duster remains to be manufactured to complete the production program as originally planned.

Narcotics

In the past few weeks several petitions for clemency have been received by the Narcotic Control Officers, from defendants in cases of narcotic violations throughout Japan.

The policy followed by the Narcotic Control Officers permits no interference with the Japanese Courts carrying out their duties relative to trials and sentences meted out to Narcotic violators; except to review the results of such trials and sentencing to insure that no favoritism is shown by Japanese officials.

SECTION V

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Typhoid Immunization Program

TAB vaccine distribution is progressing in accordance with plans previously announced. Approximately 1/3 of the required amount of vaccine has already been distributed and the remainder will be distributed in the next few weeks. Military Government Health Officers are urged to maintain close liaison with prefectural health officers, and to exercise surveillance over the typhoid immunization program. A well planned and properly executed local publicity campaign carried on before and during the time immunizations are actually being done, will increase the number of persons reporting for immunization. The success of the program will, to a large extent, depend upon the number of persons receiving a full course of vaccine.

Health Officer Training

The first refresher courses for Health Officers and Sanitarians currently being held at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo will be completed on or about 15 September. The next similar courses are scheduled to begin on 24 September. Invitations from the Institute of Public Health to the prefectures have already been dispatched. Health officers have been instructed to notify Military Government Health Officers when these invitations are received, and to consult the Military Government Health Officers in selecting persons to attend. Military Government Health Officers are urged to give the matter their careful attention to insure that proper personnel are sent to Tokyo for this refresher training.

In the past, prefectures have not always sent their best representatives. Also, in some cases, they have not made adequate financial provision for students attending the courses. Military Government Health Officers can do a great deal to insure the future public health programs, by ascertaining that prefectures send qualified personnel and that necessary financial provisions are arranged.

Tuberculosis Control

The retraining program for individuals active in the control of tuberculosis, requires stimulation. Tuberculosis care committees are to be trained by the Prefectural Health Officers in the health centers. This is a particularly important factor because it is through these groups that the simple basic principles of the control of tuberculosis in the home reaches the people of Japan. Practical application of these principles should be made. The material for this work is found in the last two pages of the "Manual on The Control of Tuberculosis". (TB-PH/2-Prev.Med.)

The retraining of physicians and nurses is also planned, and include the physicians in the community. The instructors are physicians who already have had such a course given to them, in the six larger cities of Japan, by the central Government. This material is to be transmitted to other physicians and nurses in their home prefectures.

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Port Quarantine

<u>Quarantine Station</u>	<u>Name of Vessel</u>	<u>Port of Departure</u>	<u>Date of Departure</u>	<u>Date of Entrance</u>	<u>Diagnosis</u>	<u>Date of Diagnosis</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Deaths</u>
Ujina	Bogota Maru	Rangoon	8/4/47	8/22/47	Malaria	8/22/47	1	0
Hakodate	Unzen Maru	Maoka	7/15/47	7/27/47	Bacillary Dysentery	8/18/47	1	0
Hakodate	Unzen Maru	Maoka	7/15/47	7/27/47	Typhoid Fever	8/23/47	1	0
Hakodate	Mamiya Maru	Maoka	7/24/47	7/27/47	Bacillary Dysentery	8/22/47	1	0
Hakodate	Hakuryu Maru	Maoka	7/24/47	7/27/47	Paratyphoid Fever	8/22/47	1	0
Sasebo	Choran Maru	Singapore	8/8/47	8/19/47	Malaria	8/19/47	5	0
Sasebo	Kaio Maru	Singapore	8/12/47	8/23/47	Malaria	8/23/47	1	0

Shimizu, Sasebo and Miike have been declared ports of entry by SCAP. This brings the number of seaports of entry for Japan to 11. The establishment of proper quarantine processing at these new ports awaits the assignment and training of more personnel. In the interim, only established ports will be used, except in specific instances where special arrangements for processing may be effected through Eighth Army Military Government Quarantine authorities.

A preliminary report from the Sasebo Repatriation Center indicates that approximately 3% of tuberculin positive repatriates show x-ray evidence of active pulmonary tuberculosis. The Tuberculosis screening and immunization program as well as the syphilis detection program are both in full operation at all active repatriation centers. The "Ide" test, which is being used by the Japanese as a screening test for syphilis, has been criticized as being an unreliable test. A summary evaluation of this test is now being undertaken.

SECTION VI

SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

Plans have been proposed by the Insurance Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare to extend and expand the activity of the Investigating Committee for Social Insurances. The name would be changed from "Social Insurances" to "Social Security" expanding all the committee's functions to matters related to social security. Membership will be revised, in an endeavor to get a more comprehensive representation of interested groups.

Agreement was reached on the provisions of the Seamen's unemployment insurance and unemployment allowance programs. They will be similar, as to eligibility requirements and amount and duration of benefits, to those provided under proposed legislation for land workers.

The Diet has passed legislation establishing a new Ministry of Labor to become operative 1 September 1947. It will include the transfer of function and personnel of two Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare: the Labor Administration and the Labor Standards. The new Ministry will administer the two social insurance programs of workmen's compensation and unemployment insurance.

SECTION VII

MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the period ending 11 July 1947 shows 3,364 hospitals with a capacity of 218,176 beds of which 111,283 were occupied. During this same period 328,058 out-patients were treated.

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SECTION VIII

VITAL STATISTICS DIVISION

The numbers and rates contained in the ~~attached~~ tables are based upon the regular monthly schedule reports prepared by the statistics office of the Premier's Board. Population estimated as of 1 July 1947 ~~was~~ used in the computation of the rates.

Births. There were 197,747 births in June, almost 100,000 less than the number reported in January. The relative decrease in number is a little below normal. During the quinquennial period 1942-1946, the June figure averaged approximately 40% below that for January; for 1947, in June it was 33%. The birth rate was 30.8 per 1,000 population, practically the same as in the preceding month. However, it was considerably in excess of the rate (21.7) recorded one year ago.

The birth rate for all "shi" was 34.0 -- all "gun" 29.5. There was considerable variation in the rates among the prefectures, ranging from the highest (37.2) in Tokyo to the lowest (24.0) in Yamagata.

Deaths. Deaths totalled 85,920, a reduction of almost 9% below the figure for the preceding month. The death rate (13.4 per 1000 population) was lower than the corresponding rate (17.1) for June a year ago. Rates for the rural areas (below 30,000 population) (13.2) were a little less than for the cities of 30,000 or more (13.9).

Among the prefectures having high monthly death rates were the following: Kagoshima (16.2), Saga (15.8), Oita (15.7), Shimane (15.7) and Toyama (15.7). Correspondingly the three prefectures having the lowest ratio were the following: Kanagawa (11.2), Gumma (11.3) and Tokyo (11.3).

Deaths and death rates per 100,000 population from the ten leading causes were as follows: tuberculosis (12,723)(198.5), cerebral hemorrhage, embolism and thrombosis (7,117)(111.0), pneumonia, all forms (6,140)(95.8), senility (4,953)(77.3), diarrhea and enteritis, under 2 years (4,286)(66.9), over two years (3,425)(53.4), congenital debility (2,207)(34.4), nephritis (3,339)(52.1), accidents (2,893)(45.1), and bronchitis (2,485)(38.8). Data for cancer and other malignant tumors was not available on a monthly basis and therefore it was not listed among the leading causes given above.

Infant Deaths. Deaths of infants under one year totalled 13,987, compared to 15,293 in the preceding month. The rate per 1,000 live births was 70.7.

Stillbirths. The number of stillbirths decreased to 9,251 from 9,971 in May. The stillbirth rate per 1,000 live births was 46.8 compared to 42.1 for June of 1946.

Marriages. There were 81,913 marriages a sharp reduction from the number reported in the preceding month (112,978). The marriage rate was 12.8 per 1000 population.

Divorces. Divorces totalled 6,070. The rate 0.9 per 1000 population was the lowest of record thus far in 1947.

SECTION IX

CONSULTANTS

Nutrition

The following conclusions of the Nutrition Consultants are the result of a recent review of nutrition surveys and nutrition in the western part of Honshu and Kyushu:

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a. There is a shortage of milk for infants and the need for special review of the allotment of milk to infants.

b. Information in institutions was generally insufficient to judge the adequacy of the dietaries supplied. Data of variable value was sometimes available on caloric consumption and protein. There was practically no data on calcium and quantities of leafy green and yellow vegetables with fish and soy bean products, which are important supplementary foods.

c. There is a need to check the polishing of rice to be sure that it is not more than 70% polished (94% extraction). Such information is important for all institutions and especially so for children's homes. Information on nutritional accounting and the proper records should be available in the Sanitary Bureaus of Prefectures.

d. Evaluations of food or caloric consumption for Children's homes or essential industries where there is a mixed population of various ages and/or sex or in dormitories in essential industries with different ration allowances should be related to a weighted average of the allowances for the particular population group.

SECTION X

MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

PHMJG-37 26 August 1947 Release of 10% DDT Dust for Coal Mines.

Crawford F. Sams
CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief.

1 Incl: Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 26 July 1947 w/digest.

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NUMBER OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, INFANT DEATHS, STILLBIRTHS,
MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES REPORTED ACCORDING TO PREFECTURE, JUNE 1947

AREA	BIRTHS	DEATHS	INFANT DEATHS	STILL BIRTHS	MARRIAGES	DIVORCES
ALL JAPAN	197,747	85,920	13,987	9,251	81,913	6,070
TOTAL ALL "SHI"	66,162	27,113	4,157	3,811	25,745	2,245
TOTAL ALL "GUN"	131,585	58,807	9,830	5,440	56,168	3,825
AI CHI	7,954	3,198	541	347	2,904	187
AKITA	2,908	1,490	293	145	1,469	176
AOMORI	3,291	1,368	365	119	1,178	96
CHIBA	5,702	2,290	393	247	2,025	100
EHIME	3,899	1,763	288	192	1,549	145
FUKUI	1,764	833	134	88	930	85
FUKUOKA	7,968	3,755	615	384	3,329	293
FUKUSHIMA	5,004	2,181	380	223	2,247	136
GIFU	3,742	1,675	251	140	1,673	100
GUMMA	4,415	1,505	227	210	1,784	102
HIROSHIMA	4,843	2,268	286	218	2,230	195
HOKKAIDO	9,282	3,963	842	419	3,932	297
HYOGO	7,973	3,237	465	366	2,899	250
IBARAKI	5,325	2,086	377	274	1,702	92
ISHIKAWA	2,712	1,102	218	107	1,233	102
IWATE	2,832	1,431	280	151	1,173	114
KAGAWA	2,640	975	181	116	1,056	68
KAGOSHIMA	3,603	2,319	357	184	1,704	140
KANAGAWA	6,360	1,976	316	305	2,214	138
KOCHI	2,125	897	130	71	884	71
KUMAMOTO	4,373	2,014	266	189	2,119	134
KYOTO	4,185	1,948	248	211	1,575	117
MIE	3,406	1,631	294	162	1,370	105
MIYAGI	3,717	1,613	325	175	1,664	118
MIYAZAKI	2,531	1,254	199	135	977	65
NAGANO	4,374	2,123	254	267	2,224	129
NAGASAKI	3,534	1,828	321	163	1,998	155
NARA	1,814	993	167	103	862	52
NIIGATA	5,747	2,851	424	269	3,037	219
OITA	3,155	1,586	240	149	1,345	98
OKAYAMA	3,779	1,886	262	200	1,681	124
OSAKA	8,900	3,913	635	440	3,225	310
SAGA	2,264	1,188	199	92	1,047	81
SAITAMA	5,918	2,147	348	280	2,043	114
SHIGA	1,888	1,097	129	86	900	58
SHIMANE	2,095	1,167	162	99	1,113	90
SHIZUOKA	6,300	2,364	395	297	2,525	166
TOCHIGI	4,318	1,566	258	197	1,656	89
TOKUSHIMA	2,342	1,080	176	103	839	57
TOKYO	13,637	4,162	541	631	4,936	360
TOTTORI	1,401	649	89	88	641	53
TOYAMA	2,933	1,280	319	122	1,115	129
WAKAYAMA	2,495	1,116	180	92	982	89
YAMAGATA	2,724	1,600	259	147	1,553	97
YAMAGUCHI	3,584	1,719	216	153	1,577	125
YAMANASHI	1,991	833	142	95	794	49

Source: Based on schedule reports of Statistics Office of Premier's Board

BIRTH, DEATH, INFANT DEATH, STILLBIRTH, MARRIAGE AND
DIVORCE RATES ACCORDING TO PREFECTURE, JUNE 1947

PREFECTURE	BIRTH RATE	DEATH RATE	INFANT DEATH RATE	STILL- BIRTH RATE	MARRIAGE RATE	DIVORCE RATE
ALL JAPAN	30.8	13.4	70.7	46.8	12.8	0.9
TOTAL ALL "SHI"	34.0	13.9	62.8	57.6	13.2	1.2
TOTAL ALL "GUN"	29.5	13.2	74.7	41.3	12.6	0.9
AICHI	31.1	12.5	68.0	43.6	11.3	0.7
AKITA	27.7	14.2	100.8	49.9	14.0	1.7
AOMORI	34.5	14.3	110.9	36.2	12.3	1.0
CHIBA	32.4	13.0	68.9	43.3	11.5	0.6
EHIME	32.2	14.6	73.9	49.2	12.8	1.2
FUKUI	28.9	13.7	76.0	49.9	15.2	1.4
FUKUOKA	31.3	14.7	77.2	48.2	13.1	1.1
FUKUSHIMA	29.7	13.0	75.9	44.6	13.4	0.8
GIFU	29.6	13.2	67.1	37.4	13.2	0.8
GUMMA	33.0	11.3	51.4	47.6	13.3	0.8
HIROSHIMA	29.1	13.6	59.1	45.0	13.4	1.2
HOKKAIDO	30.3	13.0	90.7	45.1	12.9	1.0
HYOGO	32.2	13.1	58.3	45.9	11.7	1.0
IBARAKI	31.3	12.3	70.8	51.5	10.0	0.5
ISHIKAWA	35.3	14.3	80.4	39.5	16.0	1.3
IWATE	26.5	13.4	98.9	53.3	11.0	1.1
KAGAWA	34.5	12.7	68.6	43.9	13.8	0.9
KAGOSHIMA	25.2	16.2	99.1	51.1	11.9	1.0
KANAGAWA	35.9	11.2	49.7	48.0	12.5	0.8
KOCHI	30.4	12.8	61.2	33.4	12.6	1.0
KUMAMOTO	30.6	14.1	60.8	43.2	14.8	0.9
KYOTO	29.4	13.7	59.3	50.4	11.1	0.8
MIE	28.3	13.6	86.3	47.6	11.4	0.9
MIYAGI	29.0	12.6	87.4	47.1	13.0	0.9
MIYAZAKI	30.1	14.9	78.6	53.3	11.6	0.8
NAGANO	24.6	11.9	58.1	61.0	12.5	0.7
NAGASAKI	28.4	14.7	90.8	46.1	16.1	1.2
NARA	27.8	15.2	92.1	56.8	13.2	0.8
NIIGATA	28.2	14.0	73.8	46.8	14.9	1.1
OITA	31.3	15.7	76.1	47.2	13.3	1.0
OKAYAMA	28.0	14.0	69.3	52.9	12.5	0.9
OSAKA	34.1	15.0	71.3	49.4	12.4	1.2
SAGA	30.1	15.8	87.9	40.6	13.9	1.1
SAITAMA	33.3	12.1	58.8	47.3	11.5	0.6
SHIGA	25.9	15.0	68.3	45.6	12.3	0.8
SHIMANE	28.1	15.7	77.3	47.3	14.9	1.2
SHIZUOKA	31.8	11.9	62.7	47.1	12.7	0.8
TOCHIGI	32.8	11.9	59.7	45.6	12.6	0.7
TOKUSHIMA	32.2	14.8	75.1	44.0	11.5	0.8
TOKYO	37.2	11.3	39.7	46.3	13.5	1.0
TOTTORI	28.6	13.3	63.5	62.8	13.1	1.1
TOYAMA	35.9	15.7	108.8	41.6	13.6	1.6
WAKAYAMA	30.5	13.6	72.1	36.9	12.0	1.1
YAMAGATA	24.0	14.1	95.1	54.0	13.7	0.9
YAMAGUCHI	29.7	14.3	60.3	42.7	13.1	1.0
YAMANASHI	28.5	11.9	71.3	47.7	11.4	0.7

Rates are based upon numbers from monthly schedule report of Census Bureau. Birth, death, marriage and divorce rates are per annum rates per 1,000 estimated population as of 1 July 1947. Infant death and stillbirth rates per 1,000 live births in the same month.

Digest of Weekly Report of Communicable Diseases
For The Week Ending 23 August 1947

There was a decrease of nearly 15 percent in the total number of communicable disease cases reported for the week ending 23 August 1947 from 24,913 in the preceding week to 21,334 currently. Approximately 74 percent of the total cases were credited to: tuberculosis (8,744), whooping cough (3,789), measles (2,101), pneumonia (1,230) and influenza (23). A decrease in cases was registered for each of the above five diseases for the current week. No data on deaths were available.

The remaining 12 communicable diseases included in this report accounted for 5,447 cases and 745 deaths currently compared with 5,601 cases and 770 deaths in the previous week. Of the 745 deaths, 80 percent were from dysentery.

Diphtheria cases increased slightly from 263 to 272. Deaths (14) were less than half the number (30) reported in the preceding week. The current case and death rates, per 100,000 population per annum, (19.4 and 1.0 respectively) were less than half the cumulative rates (41.7 and 3.6).

Dysentery declined for the second consecutive week. There were 3,604 cases and 598 deaths in the current week compared with 3,734 cases and 625 deaths last week. The current and cumulative case rates were 257.0 and 51.3 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 42.6 and 8.8.

Typhoid fever cases increased nearly 8 percent from 822 to 886, and deaths increased 14 percent from 78 to 89. The current and cumulative case rates were 63.2 and 23.0 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 6.3 and 2.6.

Both cases and deaths of paratyphoid fever decreased. Cases (188) currently were approximately 7 percent less than last weeks total (203). Deaths decreased from 12 to 9. The current and cumulative case rates were 13.4 and 6.1 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.6 and 0.3.

No cases or deaths were reported for smallpox in the current week compared with 1 case and no death in the previous week. The cumulative case and death rates were 0.8 and 0.1 respectively.

Typhus fever remained the same; 4 cases and no deaths were reported. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.3 and 2.1 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.2.

Malaria cases decreased nearly 15 percent from 456 to 389. No deaths were reported. The current and cumulative case rates were 27.7 and 16.1 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.03.

Scarlet fever cases (33) decreased approximately 39 percent from 54 in the preceding week. Deaths rose from 2 to 3. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.4 and 3.8 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.2 and 0.1.

There was little change in the incidence of epidemic meningitis. The current report showed 53 cases and 22 deaths compared with 51 cases and 22 deaths in the previous week. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.8 and 5.9 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 1.6 and 1.9.

There were 18 suspect cases of Japanese "B" Encephalitis reported. Half of the cases were reported from Kagawa Prefecture, the other 9 cases were from Kochi (3) Okayama (4) and Tokyo (2). Three more suspect cases from Kochi Prefecture were confirmed by laboratory tests making a total to date of 4 confirmed cases for all Japan since the beginning of the year. Ten deaths were reported for the current week resulting from suspect Japanese "B" Encephalitis. Six of the 10 deaths were in Kagawa Prefecture where to date there have been no confirmed cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.3 and 0.1 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.7 and 0.04.

No cholera or plague was reported.

The current and cumulative number of cases reported for chancroid were 814 and 26,711 respectively; for gonorrhea 4,581 and 136,459; for syphilis 2,864 and 32,521.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
WEEK ENDING 23 AUGUST 1947

[illegible]

Weekly Report - 23 August 1947
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID				PARATYPHOID			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	15	1	404	57	11	-	105	7
AOMORI	6	-	106	19	1	-	14	1
IWATE	12	-	108	15	6	-	32	1
MIYAGI	12	1	260	21	9	1	186	7
AKITA	4	2	91	15	-	-	30	3
YAMAGATA	14	-	252	43	2	-	76	5
FUKUSHIMA	15	3	294	26	5	-	70	7
IBARAKI	20	4	243	26	4	-	124	8
TOCHIGI	32	5	268	42	2	-	54	4
GUMMA	18	1	161	21	3	-	51	3
SAITAMA	14	-	284	30	8	-	53	6
CHIBA	9	1	264	16	2	-	93	3
TOKYO	73	3	862	107	13	2	316	16
KANAGAWA	29	4	483	64	9	1	103	6
NIIGATA	41	7	330	45	10	-	86	2
TOYAMA	28	2	246	23	11	-	70	1
ISHIKAWA	16	2	120	11	-	-	28	1
FUKUI	19	2	117	14	8	-	27	1
YAMANASHI	5	4	91	5	3	-	33	1
NAGANO	14	2	135	20	5	-	80	8
GIFU	36	3	233	28	6	-	71	4
SHIZUOKA	17	-	334	28	5	-	80	13
AICHI	73	11	638	61	11	-	135	4
MIE	37	4	594	54	5	1	79	6
SHIGA	10	-	87	9	-	1	19	3
KYOTO	25	3	257	29	4	-	50	5
OSAKA	44	-	383	33	6	-	217	4
HYOGO	86	11	549	73	4	-	57	4
NARA	14	1	83	8	-	-	11	-
WAKAYAMA	17	1	249	23	2	-	44	-
TOTTORI	6	1	107	8	1	-	18	-
SHIMANE	14	-	186	25	4	-	95	4
OKAYAMA	8	2	192	24	-	-	16	-
HIROSHIMA	28	1	439	46	4	1	113	3
YAMAGUCHI	12	-	82	6	1	1	16	1
TOKUSHIMA	10	-	179	26	2	1	28	4
KAGAWA	7	2	128	19	9	-	39	1
EHIME	5	1	118	16	-	-	21	-
KOCHI	14	-	271	29	-	-	27	1
FUKUOKA	7	1	221	24	3	-	45	2
SAGA	1	-	57	3	2	-	18	1
NAGASAKI	1	-	47	2	-	-	16	3
KUMAMOTO	1	-	68	10	3	-	20	-
OITA	2	-	64	4	-	-	7	-
MIYAZAKI	14	3	129	26	3	-	29	2
KAGOSIMA	1	-	16	5	1	-	12	-
TOTAL	886	89	10940	1239	188	9	2914	161
RATES								
Current	63.2	6.3	23.0	2.6	13.4	0.6	6.1	0.3
Previous	58.6	5.6			14.5	0.9		

Rates per 100,000 per annum

Weekly Report - 23 August 1947
Continued

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	39	8	-	-	52	8
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
IWATE	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	1	1	-	-	20	3
AKITA	-	-	12	1	-	-	2	1
YAMAGATA	-	-	8	3	-	-	42	4
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-
IBARAKI	-	-	21	1	-	-	36	4
TOCHIGI	-	-	23	2	-	-	6	2
GUNMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	4	3
SAITAMA	-	-	3	1	-	-	26	2
CHIBA	-	-	13	2	-	-	26	1
TOKYO	-	-	18	5	-	-	205	28
KANAGAWA	-	-	4	-	1	-	36	2
NIIGATA	-	-	3	1	-	-	12	1
TOYAMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	8	1
ISHIKAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	10	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
NAGANO	-	-	3	-	-	-	9	1
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	3	-	-	-	30	-
AICHI	-	-	8	-	3	-	217	5
MIE	-	-	5	1	-	-	4	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	-
OSAKA	-	-	11	2	-	-	44	-
HYOGO	-	-	42	3	-	-	5	2
NARA	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	31	1	-	-	17	1
TOTTORI	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-
SHIMANE	-	-	7	-	-	-	8	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	11	-	-	-	5	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	3	1	-	-	2	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	7	-	-	-	16	1
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
KAGAWA	-	-	4	-	-	-	52	6
EHIME	-	-	13	2	-	-	6	-
KOCHI	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	40	1	-	-	3	-
SAGA	-	-	5	1	-	-	1	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	-
OITA	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1
MIYAZAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	0	0	376	38	4	0	990	81
RATE								
Current	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.0	2.1	0.2
Previous	0.1	0.0			0.3	0.0		

Rates per 100,000 per annum

Continued

Rates per 100,000 per annum

Weekly Report - 23 August 1947
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS				JAP. B. ENCEPHALITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative		(SUSPECTS)		Current	
	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)
HOKKAIDO	3	-	246	8	1	1	330	90	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	18	1	1	-	88	17	-	-	2	1
IWATE	-	-	22	4	-	-	55	16	-	1	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	65	1	5	4	100	15	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	21	1	3	2	75	34	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	1	1	29	1	1	-	58	17	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	38	1	2	-	129	35	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	1	-	45	1	3	-	173	54	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	2	-	36	-	1	-	28	10	-	-	1	-
GUMMA	2	-	55	2	-	1	35	16	-	-	1	1
SAITAMA	1	-	34	-	3	2	63	24	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	36	-	1	-	54	18	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	4	-	334	7	5	1	582	232	2	-	4	-
KANAGAWA	3	-	82	1	-	-	67	20	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	1	-	16	1	2	1	60	19	-	-	1	-
TOYAMA	-	-	14	-	1	-	18	2	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	2	-	6	1	1	-	40	10	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	5	-	-	-	12	5	-	-	1	-
YAMANASHI	1	-	19	1	-	-	26	3	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	58	1	-	-	36	6	-	-	-	-
GIFU	1	1	18	1	-	-	16	4	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	120	-	2	-	81	18	-	-	-	-
AICHI	1	-	77	1	1	-	32	5	-	-	-	-
MIE	1	-	31	1	1	1	21	4	-	1	2	2
SHIGA	1	-	23	-	-	-	21	8	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	113	2	1	-	56	12	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	42	-	4	-	108	17	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	3	1	41	1	1	-	54	18	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	8	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	7	-	-	-	9	3	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	6	-	1	1	23	10	-	-	1	1
SHIMANE	-	-	28	-	-	-	8	3	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	16	-	1	1	9	6	4	1	6	2
HIROSHIMA	2	-	15	2	-	-	52	16	-	-	2	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	11	-	2	-	31	5	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	7	3	-	-	1	1
KAGAWA	-	-	13	2	-	-	15	4	9	6	10	6
EHIME	-	-	15	-	1	1	24	15	-	-	-	1
KOCHI	-	-	7	-	2	1	19	7	3	1	13*	2
FUKUOKA	1	-	14	1	-	5	68	46	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	2	-	-	-	16	6	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	12	1	2	-	23	11	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	4	-	1	-	28	8	-	-	-	-
OITA	1	-	1	-	-	-	8	2	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	10	-	3	-	15	3	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	30	13	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	33	3	1819	44	53	22	2807	890	18	10	45	18

RATES

Current	2.4	0.2	3.8	0.1	3.8	1.6	5.9	1.9	1.3	0.7	0.1	0.04
Previous	3.9	0.1			3.6	1.6			0.9	0.1		

Cumulative cases and deaths include all reported, beginning with the week ending 4 January through the current week for all diseases.

Rates per 100,000 per annum

Plague: 0

*3 cases confirmed from Kochi Prefecture.

Weekly Report - 23 August 1947
Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES Cases	WHOOPING COUGH Cases	TUBERCULOSIS Cases
HOKKAIDO	301	239	607
AOMORI	77	86	211
IWATE	59	134	47
MIWAGI	50	64	198
AKITA	38	45	297
YAMAGATA	41	38	103
FUKUSHIMA	25	75	164
IBARAKI	35	64	173
TOCHIGI	16	57	69
GUNMA	30	53	103
SAITAMA	6	54	114
CHIBA	10	44	110
TOKYO	16	292	687
KANAGAWA	13	107	337
NIIGATA	218	107	293
TOYAMA	70	45	174
ISHIKAWA	27	88	145
FUKUI	NR	NR	NR
YAMANASHI	11	29	101
NAGANO	50	59	148
GIFU	70	67	114
SHIZUOKA	21	53	198
AICHI	46	111	327
MIE	56	88	35
SHIGA	12	53	84
KYOTO	142	205	761
OSAKA	30	60	430
HYOGO	41	165	254
NARA	10	23	65
WAKAYAMA	2	23	41
TOTTORI	8	18	67
SHIMANE	69	115	216
OKAYAMA	95	176	236
HIROSHIMA	36	93	301
YAMAGUCHI	28	60	90
TOKUSHIMA	45	-	138
KAGAWA	16	44	86
EHIME	93	151	231
KOCHI	43	51	108
FUKUOKA	37	282	423
SAGA	22	15	49
NAGASAKI	18	58	107
KUMAMOTO	29	33	63
OITA	8	36	128
MIYAZAKI	13	68	76
KOGOSHIMA	18	61	35
TOTAL	2101	3789	8744
Rate			
Current	149.8	270.2	623.6
Previous	259.1	318.2	671.3

Deaths not available

Rates per 100,000 per annum

Weekly Report - 23 August 1947
Continued

PREFECTURE	<u>PNEUMONIA</u> Cases	<u>INFLUENZA</u> Cases
HOKKAIDO	114	2
AOMORI	46	-
IWATE	29	2
MIYAGI	25	-
AKITA	31	-
YAMAGATA	17	-
FUKUSHIMA	34	-
IBARAKI	57	-
TOCHIGI	11	-
GUNMA	26	-
SAITAMA	19	-
CHIBA	5	-
TOKYO	38	3
KANAGAWA	39	-
NIIGATA	61	-
TOYAMA	22	-
ISHIKAWA	17	-
FUKUI	NR	NR
YAMANASHI	10	-
NAGANO	25	-
GIFU	43	-
SHIZUOKA	12	-
AICHI	41	-
MIE	15	-
SHIGA	5	-
KYOTO	71	-
OSAKA	32	-
HYOGO	21	-
NARA	6	-
WAKAYAMA	9	-
TOTTORI	7	-
SHIMANE	32	-
OKAYAMA	30	-
HIROSHIMA	12	2
YAMAGUCHI	23	-
TOKUSHIMA	22	3
KAGAWA	3	-
EHIME	49	-
KOCHI	24	-
FUKUOKA	56	-
SAGA	10	-
NAGASAKI	10	-
KUMAMOTO	14	-
OITA	22	11
MIYAZAKI	15	-
KAGOSHIMA	20	-
TOTAL	1230	23
Rate		
Current	87.7	1.6
Previous	126.9	1.9
Deaths not Available		
Rates per 100,000 per annum.		

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946 AND 1947

Diseases	Week Ending		Four Weeks Ending		Cumulative Number	
	23 Aug. 1947	24 Aug. 1946	23 Aug. 1947	24 Aug. 1946	for first 34 weeks 1947	1946
Cases						
Diphtheria	272	525	1071	2015	19870	31971
Dysentery	3604	5499	14524	22995	24443	39743
Typhoid	886	1279	3077	4945	10940	30681
Paratyphoid	188	321	742	1102	2914	5593
Smallpox	0	12	2	36	376	17642
Typhus Fever	4	29	30	175	990	30621
Malaria	389	1196	1829	5665	8606	NA
Cholera	0	112	0	518	0	882
Scarlet Fever	33	39	185	109	1819	1282
Epidemic Meningitis	53	22	180	100	2807	1111
Jap. B. Encephalitis	18	14	40	47	45	NA
Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deaths						
Diphtheria	14	21	68	112	1732	2707
Dysentery	598	847	2312	3191	4200	5583
Typhoid	89	134	293	457	1239	3557
Paratyphoid	9	8	42	38	161	269
Smallpox	0	3	0	8	38	2697
Typhus Fever	0	3	3	25	81	2773
Malaria	0	6	1	21	16	NA
Cholera	0	57	0	214	0	359
Scarlet Fever	3	0	6	1	44	77
Epidemic Meningitis	22	8	86	28	890	295
Jap. B. Encephalitis	10	5	15	20	18	NA
Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0
NA: Not Available						

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946 AND 1947

Diseases	Week Ending		Four Weeks Ending		Cumulative Number	
	23 Aug. 1947	24 Aug. 1946	23 Aug. 1947	24 Aug. 1946	for first 34 weeks 1947	1946
Case Rate						
Diphtheria	19.4	37.4	19.1	35.9	41.7	67.1
Dysentery	257.0	392.2	259.0	410.0	51.3	83.4
Typhoid	63.2	91.2	54.9	88.2	23.0	64.4
Paratyphoid	13.4	22.9	13.2	19.6	6.1	11.7
Smallpox	0.0	0.9	0.04	0.6	0.8	37.0
Typhus Fever	0.3	2.1	0.5	3.1	2.1	64.2
Malaria	27.7	85.3	32.6	101.0	18.1	NA
Cholera	0.0	8.0	0.0	9.2	0.0	1.9
Scarlet Fever	2.4	2.8	3.3	1.9	3.8	2.7
Epidemic Meningitis	3.8	1.6	3.2	1.8	5.9	2.3
Jap. B. Encephalitis	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.1	NA
Plague	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Death Rate						
Diphtheria	1.0	1.5	1.2	2.0	3.6	5.7
Dysentery	42.6	60.4	41.2	56.9	8.8	11.7
Typhoid	6.3	9.6	5.2	8.1	2.6	7.5
Paratyphoid	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.6
Smallpox	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	5.7
Typhus Fever	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	5.8
Malaria	0.0	0.4	0.02	0.4	0.03	NA
Cholera	0.0	4.1	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.8
Scarlet Fever	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.02	0.1	0.2
Epidemic Meningitis	1.6	0.6	1.5	0.5	1.9	0.6
Jap. B. Encephalitis	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.04	NA
Plague	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

NA: Not Available

Rates per 100,000 per annum

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